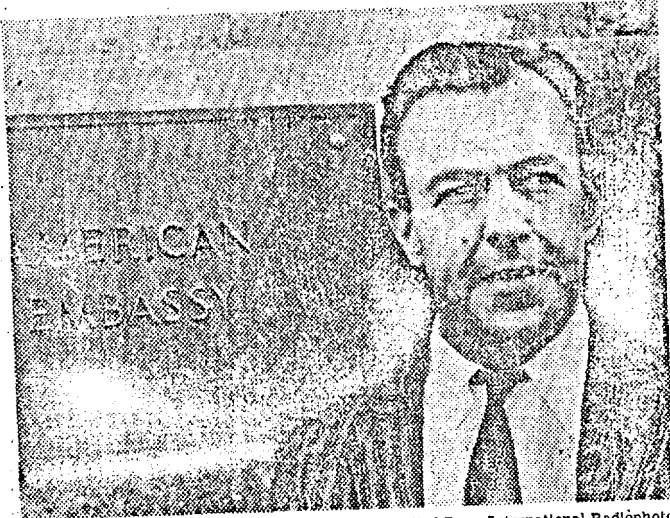


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Soviet Ousts Another U.S. Aide As Drive on 'Spies' Continues



United Press International Radiophoto

George Payne Winters Jr., economic attache, standing outside the United States Embassy in Moscow yesterday.

By OSGOOD CARUTHERS

Special to The New York Times.

MOSCOW, Aug. 26 — The Soviet Union ordered today the expulsion of George Payne Winters Jr., economic attache of the United States Embassy.

He was accused of having been connected with the alleged espionage activities of another embassy officer who was expelled last October.

Mr. Winters and other embassy officials refused to comment on the expulsion order, which was delivered today by the Soviet Foreign Ministry. It was believed in diplomatic circles that the order for Mr. Win-

ters' ouster might have been in retaliation for the recent expulsion by the United States of a Soviet diplomat, Valentin Ivanov.

Mr. Winters' mother, Mrs. George Payne Winters "Sr." of Denver, said her son was employed by the Central Intelligence Agency at one time, according to United Press International.]

Mr. Winters, who is 40 years old, was the second embassy attache ordered to leave the Soviet Union on espionage charges this month. The first

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was Col. Edwin M. Kinton, who left Aug. 10 under charges that during his two-year tour of duty in the Soviet Union he had continuously engaged in intelligence activities and had been caught taking illegal photographs during trips around the country.

The charges against Mr. Winters added more material to the Soviet propaganda charges that the United States Government was conducting a massive espionage offensive against the Soviet Union.

For several weeks up to the trial last week of Francis Gary Powers, the U-2 pilot sentenced for espionage, the Soviet press carried on a campaign charging that United States spies have come into the country disguised as tourists, students, diplomats and visiting cultural delegates.

At least two American tourists, both of them college students, have been ordered out of the country and the press has accused half a dozen others of having engaged in intelligence or other anti-Soviet activities.

Advance notice that the embassy personnel would once again be a target of such charges was indicated in an article in Moskovskaya Pravda, official newspaper of the Moscow party organization, which declared that "certain staff members of the United States Embassy in Moscow are conducting subversive work with increasing activity and brazenness."

Linked to Langelle Case

A Tass report said today that Mr. Winters had been found to have been implicated in the case of Russell A. Langelle, the security officer of the United States Embassy in Moscow who was expelled last October on espionage charges. Mr. Langelle was arrested by Soviet security officers as he was getting off a bus on his way to the Embassy.

After having been held for several hours, he was released and charges later were brought against him to the effect that he had been seen on the bus handing over to a Soviet citizen instruction on intelligence work written in secret ink and 20,000 rubles. On his return to Washington Mr. Langelle denied the Soviet charges.

Tass said Mr. Langelle had been "in a meeting with an American agent, to whom he handed instructions for espionage work written in secret ink and large sum of money."

"As a result of an investigation into the doings of the arrested American agent," Tass said, "competent organs established the participation in this affair of other staff members of the United States Embassy in Moscow, and in particular the attache of the embassy G. P. Winters."

"Inasmuch as Winters' activities are incompatible with the status of accredited diplomatic officers, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs has proposed that G. P. Winters quit the limits of the Soviet Union."

Although the Tass report had put in the plural those accused of participating in the alleged affair, no other staff members were named.

Mr. Winters, a Russian-speaking economics expert who comes from Denver, was in fact scheduled to wind up his two-year tour at the embassy within the next three or four weeks.

No time was set by the Foreign Ministry for Mr. Winters to leave the country. However, as a rule, embassy staff members ordered to leave try to get out within three or four days.

No Comment on C. I. A. Tie
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26 — Officials here would not confirm today any connection Mr. Winters, who was ousted from his United States Embassy post by the Soviet Union, might have had with the C. I. A.